

# **SOCIAL MEDIA SECURITY (23CY717)**

## **UNIT – IV: Risks of Social Media**

### **A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. Information leakage means:
  - A) Unauthorized disclosure
  - B) Encryption
  - C) Compression
  - D) Backup
2. False information can:
  - A) Mislead people
  - B) Improve security
  - C) Increase privacy
  - D) Encrypt data
3. Public embarrassment can result from:
  - A) Careless posting
  - B) Strong passwords
  - C) Antivirus software
  - D) Encryption
4. Data retention means:
  - A) Storing information
  - B) Deleting data
  - C) Hacking systems
  - D) Formatting disks

5. Archiving is:

- A) Long-term storage
- B) Deletion
- C) Hacking
- D) Scanning

6. Losing a device may cause:

- A) Data exposure
- B) Better security
- C) Faster internet
- D) More memory

7. Fake news is an example of:

- A) False information
- B) Encryption
- C) Authentication
- D) Authorization

8. Social media risks mainly affect:

- A) Privacy
- B) Keyboard
- C) Monitor
- D) Mouse

9. Digital footprint refers to:

- A) Online activities
- B) Hard disk
- C) Router
- D) CPU

10. Once information is posted online:

- A) It may remain permanently
- B) It disappears instantly
- C) It is encrypted automatically
- D) It is deleted

**B. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Unauthorized sharing of information is called information \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Fake news is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ information.
3. Data stored for future use is called data \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Long-term storage of records is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Posting inappropriate content may cause public \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Online activity history creates a digital \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Loss of devices can expose \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Social media risks affect privacy and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Information posted online may remain there \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Incorrect news can \_\_\_\_\_ people.